



Wind energy research: An international outlook seen from Denmark

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Wind energy research an international outlook seen from Denmark

Jens Carsten Hansen

**Wind Energy Division, Risø DTU
Technical University of Denmark**



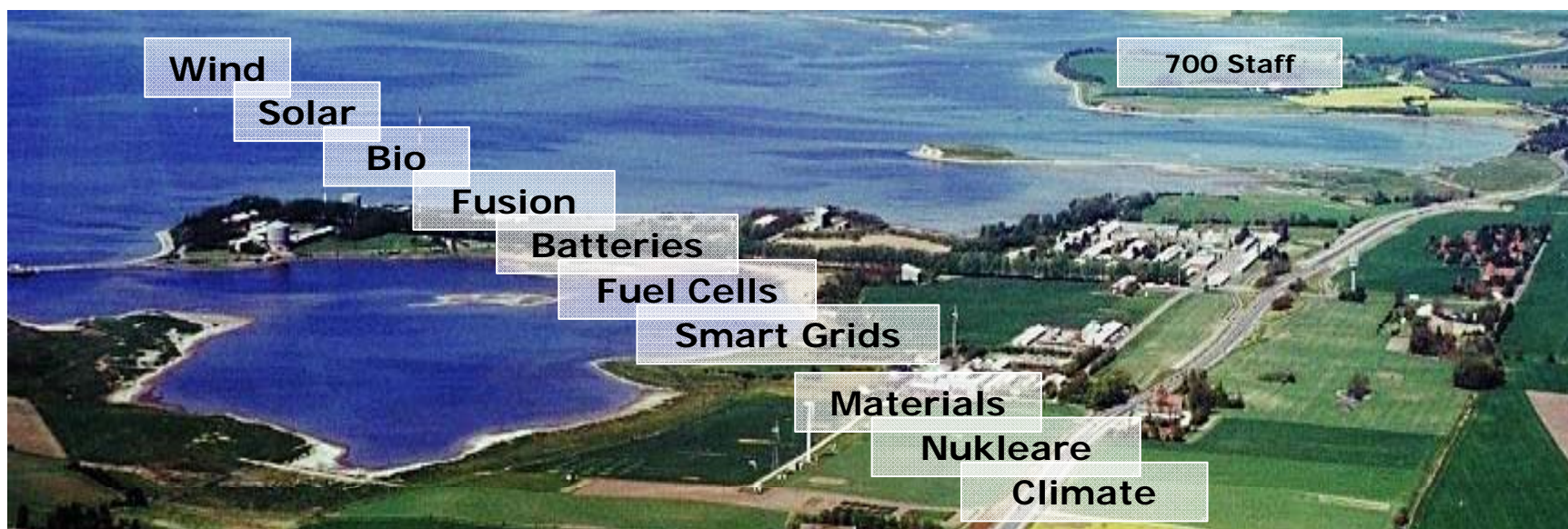
Outline

- Background and challenges
- Wind energy research
- International partnerships

Risø DTU history in brief

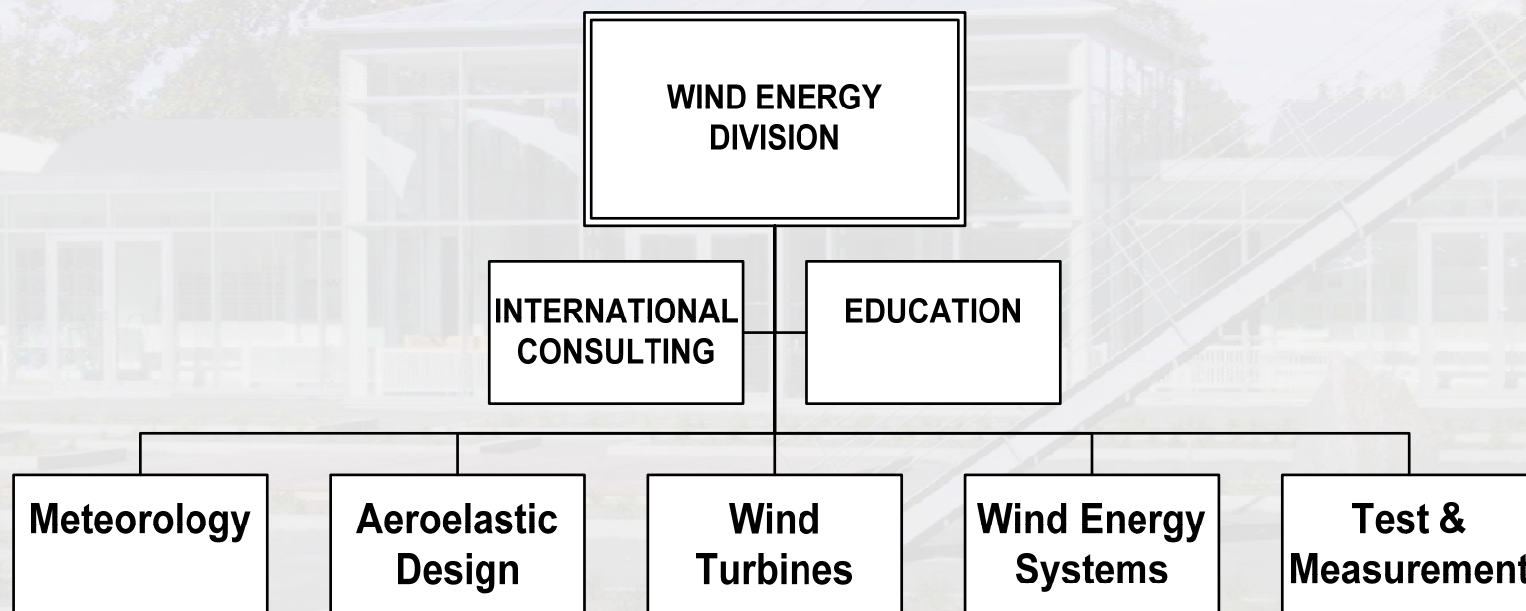


- 1954 Nuclear Energy Committee headed by Niels Bohr
- 1958 3 nuclear reactors under construction
- 1976 *Wind energy research starts*
- 1985 No Nuclear Power in Denmark energy plans
- 2000 Decommissioning of the last nuclear reactor is
- 2005 Sustainable energy central in strategy
- 2007 *Part of Technical University of Denmark (DTU)*



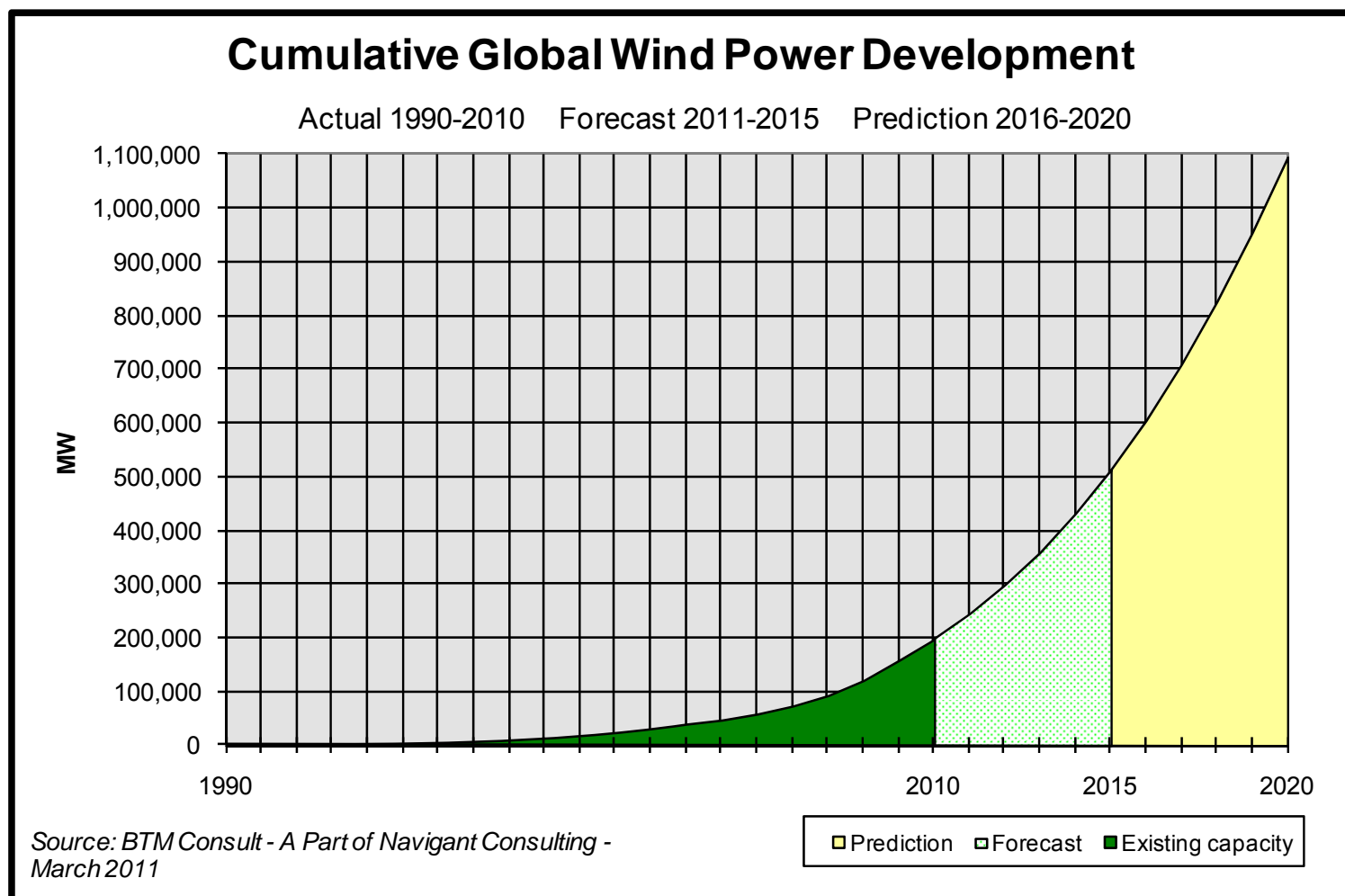
Wind Energy @ DTU

Risø DTU - Wind Energy Division (150 staff)

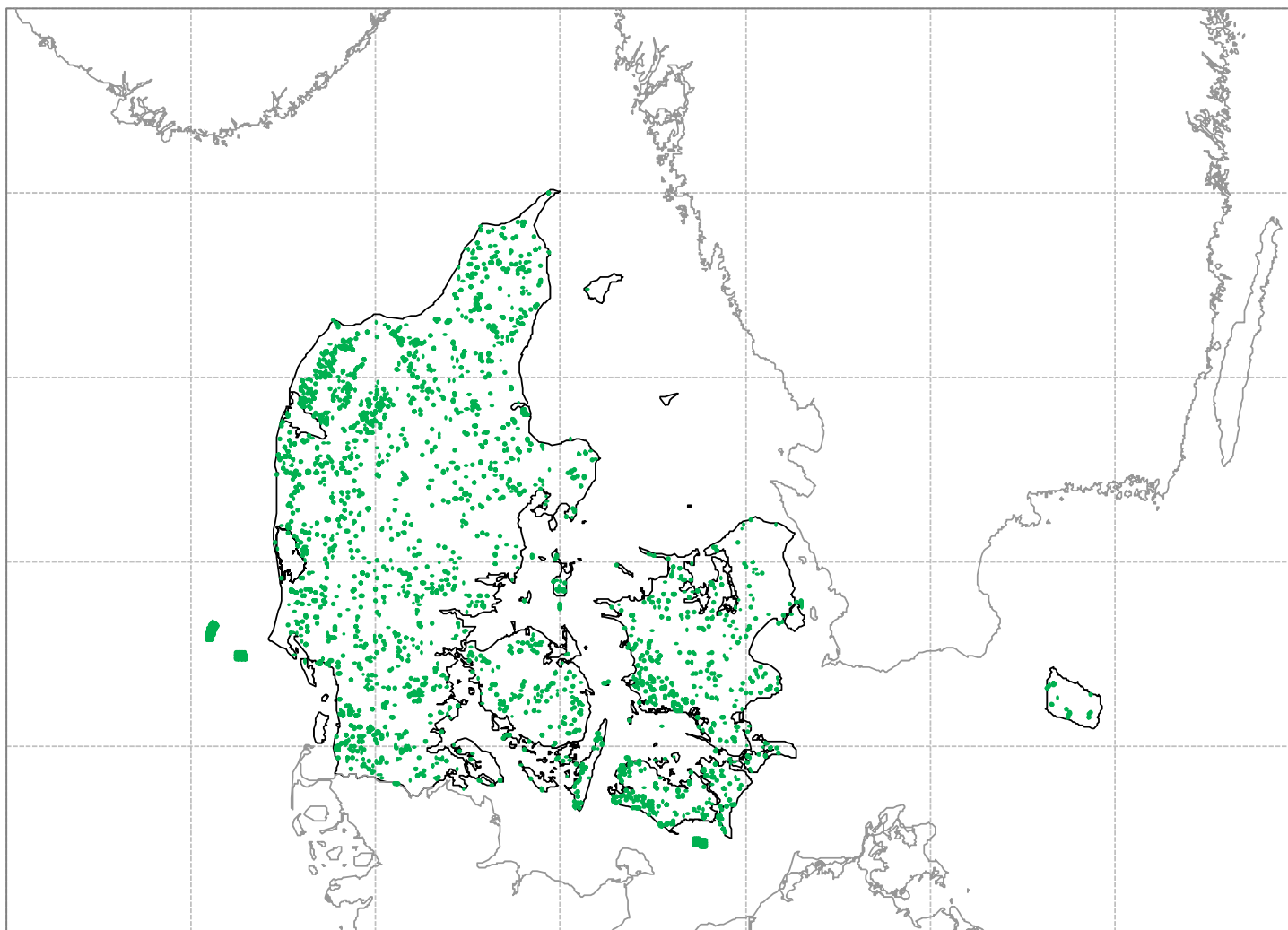


Risø DTU - Systems Analyses Division
Risø DTU - Materials Research Division
DTU-Mechanical Engineering
DTU-Electrical Engineering
DTU-Informatics

The challenge

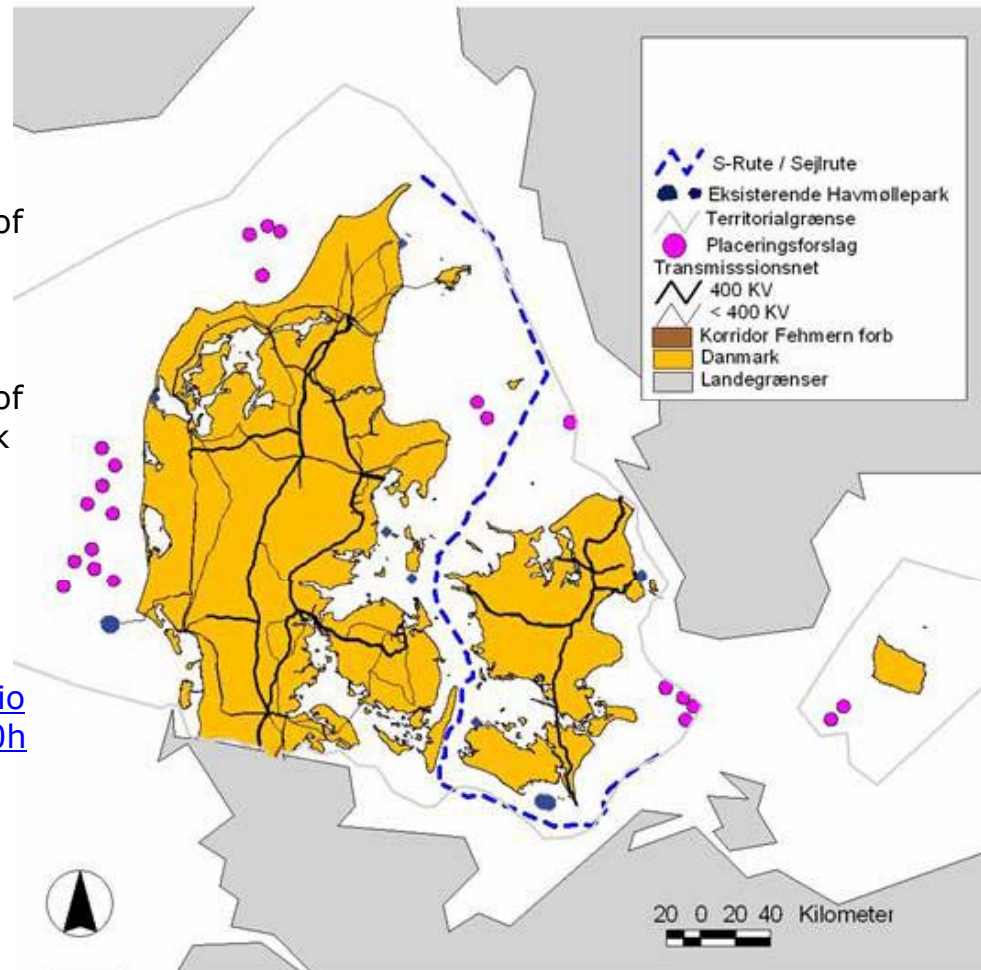


Existing wind turbines in Denmark



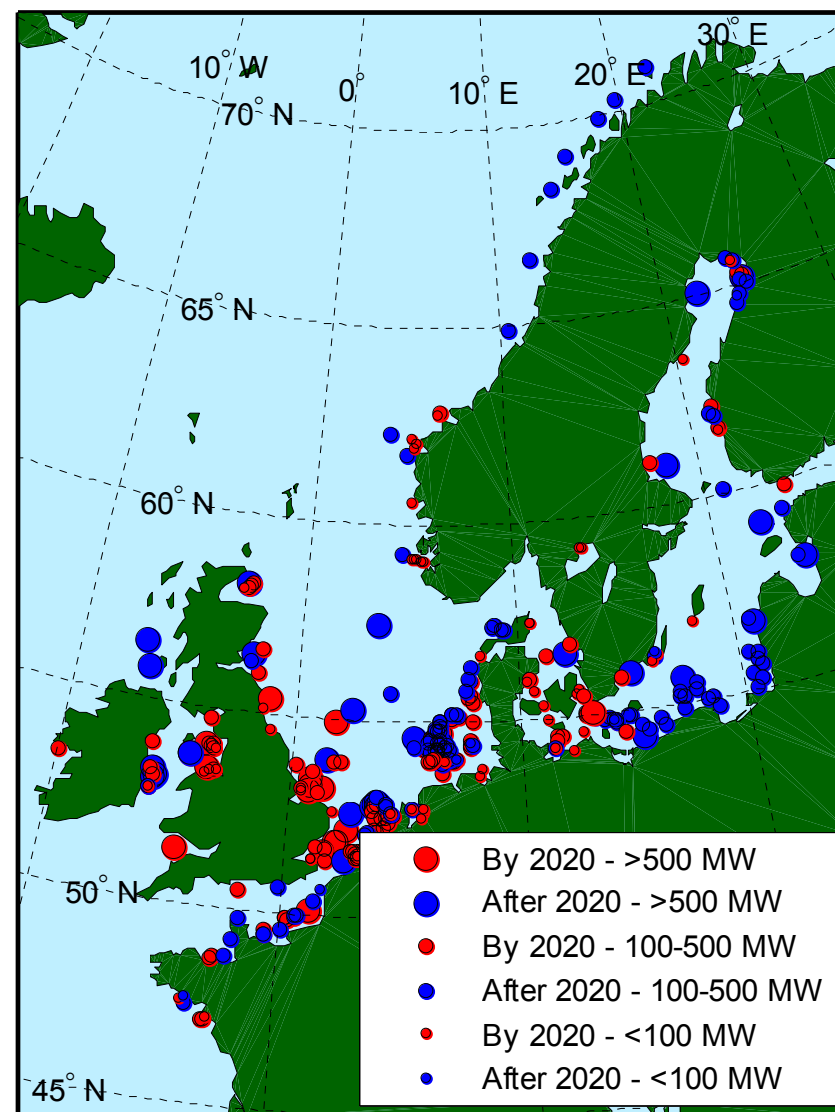
Future Danish offshore sites

- Report on future Offshore sites
- Update of action plan from 1997
- 23 Sites each 44 km² for a capacity of 4600 MW Wind Power
- Production 18 TWh, or just over 8% of total energy consumption in Denmark or approximately 50% of Danish electricity consumption
- http://www.ens.dk/graphics/Publikationer/Havvindmoeller/Fremtidens_%20havvindm_UKsummary_aug07.pdf



Offshore wind power development scenarios

A preliminary assessment by the EU-TWENTIES project of the geographical distribution of offshore wind farms in northern Europe by 2020 and 2030



Denmark

a demonstration country for wind energy

National targets and policy

25% of electricity from wind energy today

50% of electricity from wind energy by 2020 (in new government programme)

Innovation Partnership between Research and Industry (MegaVind)

- world leading centre of competence in wind power
- ... to provide the most effective wind power and wind power plants – that ensure the best possible integration of wind power ...

Wind Energy Research

Aeroelastic Design Methods

- Aerodynamic and aeroacoustic design
- Aero-servo-elastic design
- Wind farm design
- Innovative wind turbine design

Wind Turbine Structures

- Load and safety
- Structural design of blades
- Wind turbine structures and components
- Multi-disciplinary optimization

Wind Power Meteorology

- Atmospheric flow modelling and methods for verification
- Fundamental atmospheric processes
- Wind conditions for siting and design of wind turbines

Offshore Wind Energy

- Marine wind, wave and current conditions
- Wakes in offshore wind turbine farms

Wind power integration and control

- Wind power plants in the power system
- Variability, prediction and predictability of wind power
- Integrated design and control of wind turbines and wind farms
- Policies and strategies for wind energy research and innovation

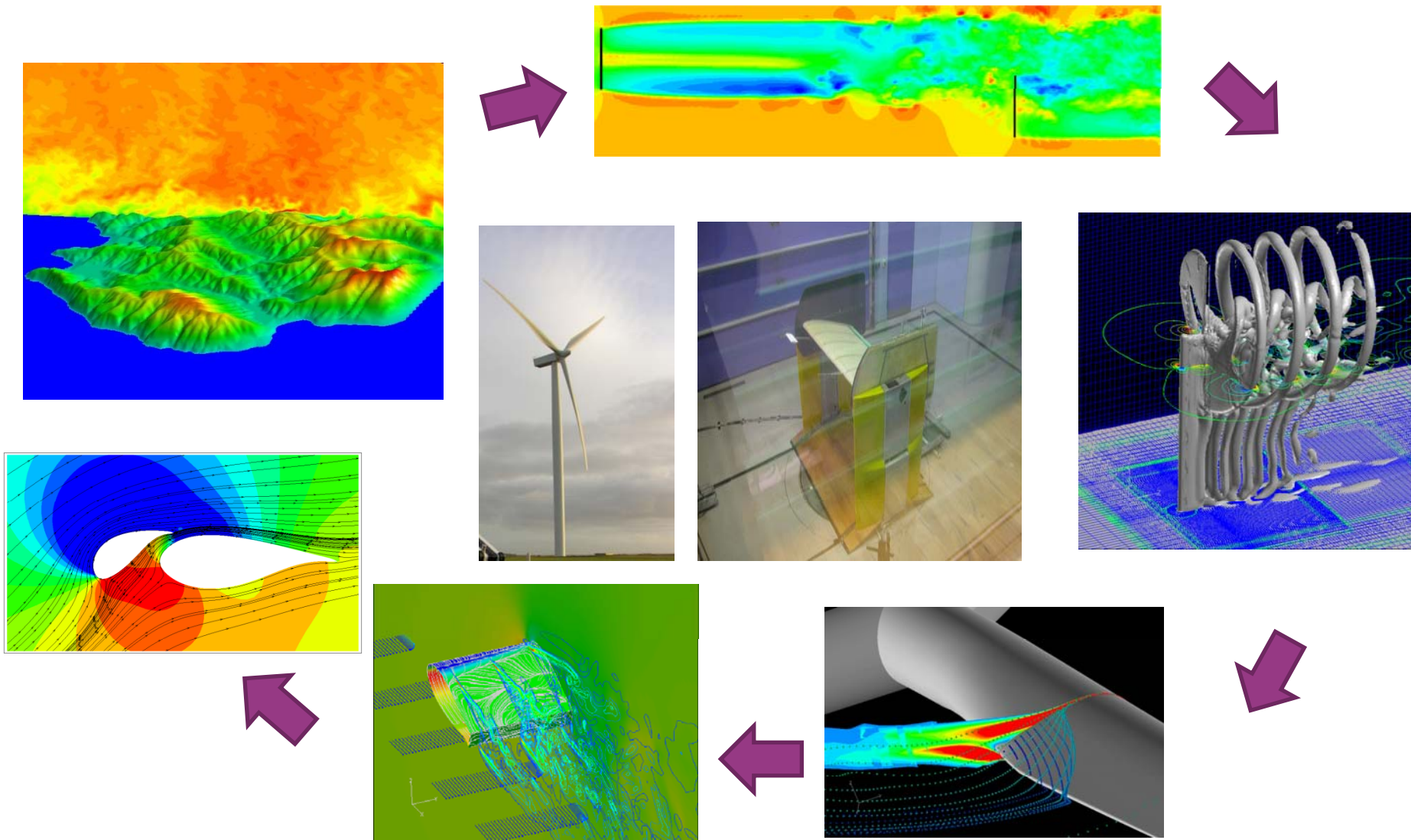
Test and measurements

Objectives:

- To develop new opportunities and technologies for the global and Danish exploitation of wind energy;
- To improve the competitiveness of wind energy;
- To optimize the technical/scientific knowledge and competencies within the primary research areas for the development of wind energy; and
- To support the implementation and utilization of the research results in society through research-based consulting and services to industry and the public sector, innovation and education.

Advanced Wind Turbine Aerodynamics

- modelling and experimental validation



Risø Test Stations – Prototype Testing



5 test beds
 < 165 m
 < 8 MW
 Spacing 300 m

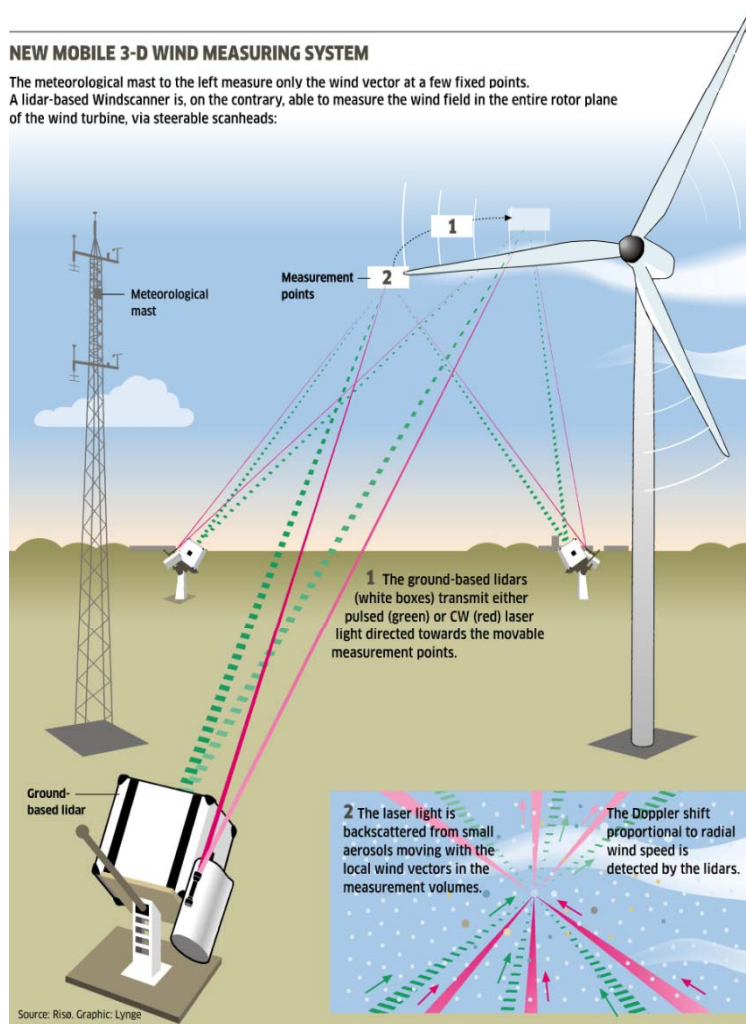
7 test beds
 < 250 m
 < 16 MW
 Spacing 600 m



Windscanner.DK

NEW MOBILE 3-D WIND MEASURING SYSTEM

The meteorological mast to the left measure only the wind vector at a few fixed points. A lidar-based Windscanner is, on the contrary, able to measure the wind field in the entire rotor plane of the wind turbine, via steerable scanheads:



Lidar-based wind and turbulence measurements for research, siting and control

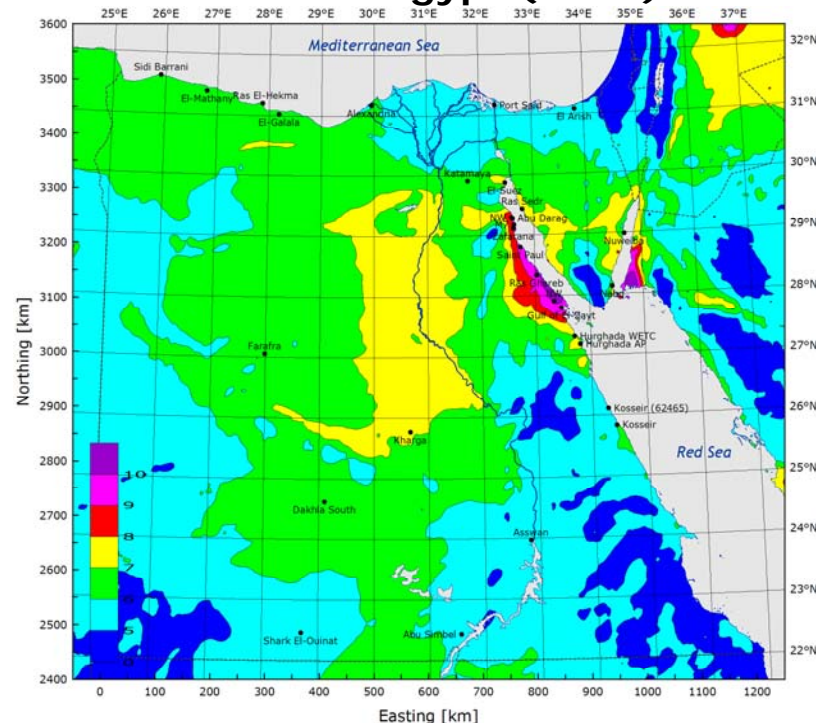


Wind Atlas Method and tools

Wind Atlas Denmark (1981)

Wind Atlas Europe (1989)

Wind Atlas for Egypt (2006)



Wind Atlas India (2008)

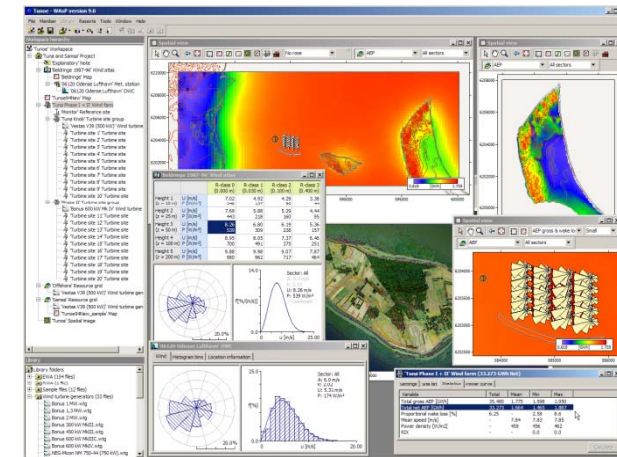
Wind Atlas NE China (2010)

Wind Atlas South Africa (2011)

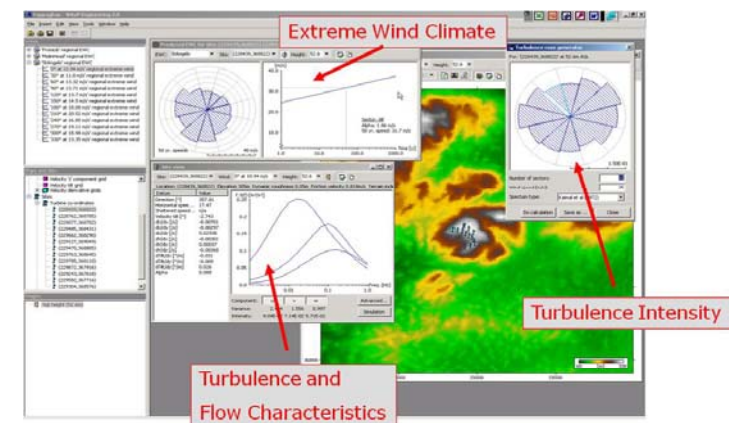
Global WA

Risø DTU, Technical University of Denmark

WAsP – wind resource assessment



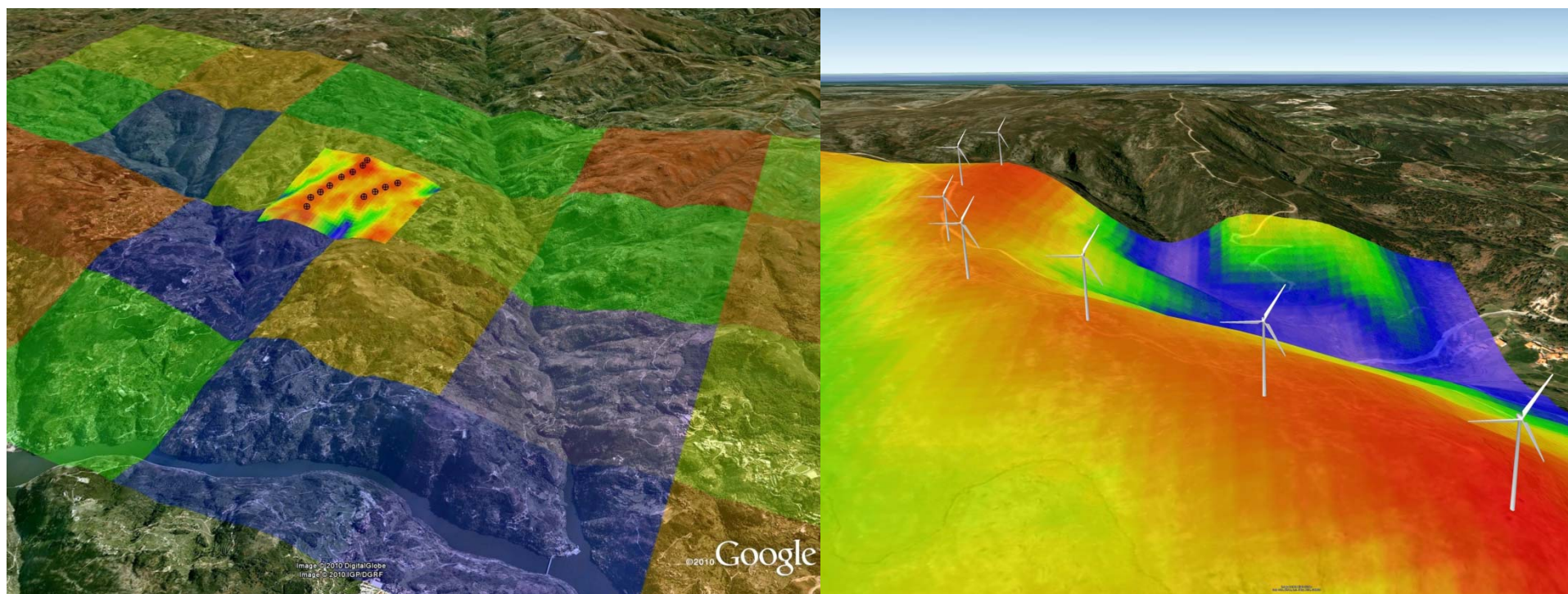
WAsP Engineering – design conditions



Application

Results of the “Meso-Scale and Micro-Scale Modelling in China” project, is available in public domain, containing description of the Wind Atlas Method and how to apply the Numerical Wind Atlas

<http://www.dwed.org.cn/>

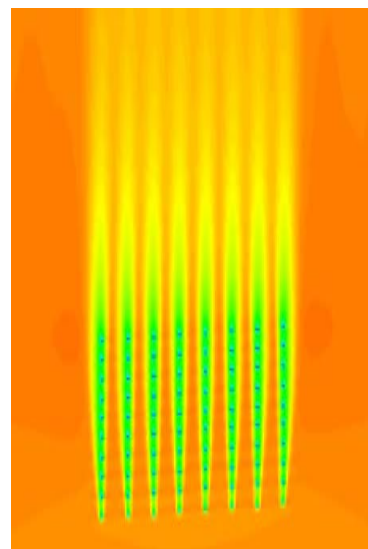


Wind Turbines in Complex Terrain

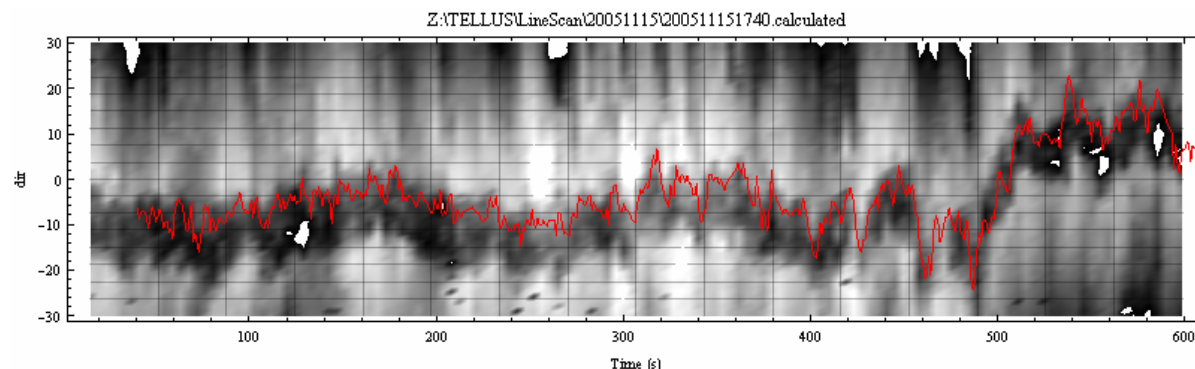
Do the models work here?



Offshore Wind Farms



- Wind turbines wake effect
- Multiscale CFD turbulence models (ABL + wake)
- Wind farm data analysis
- Influence of atmospheric stability
- Dynamic wake meander model
- Wind farms shadow effect
- Micro-mesoscale interaction
- Wind farm layout optimization



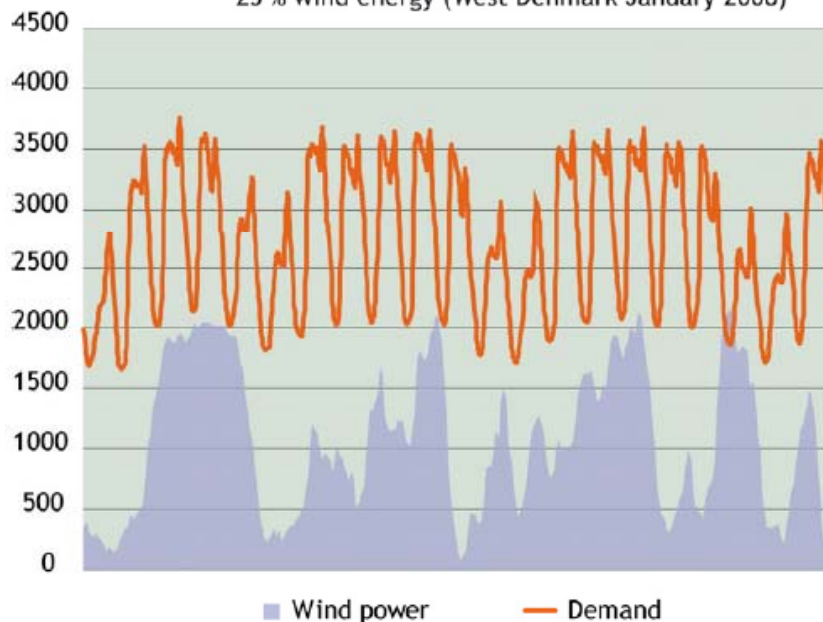
Dynamic wake meander motion

Wind integration: The Danish Target

2008

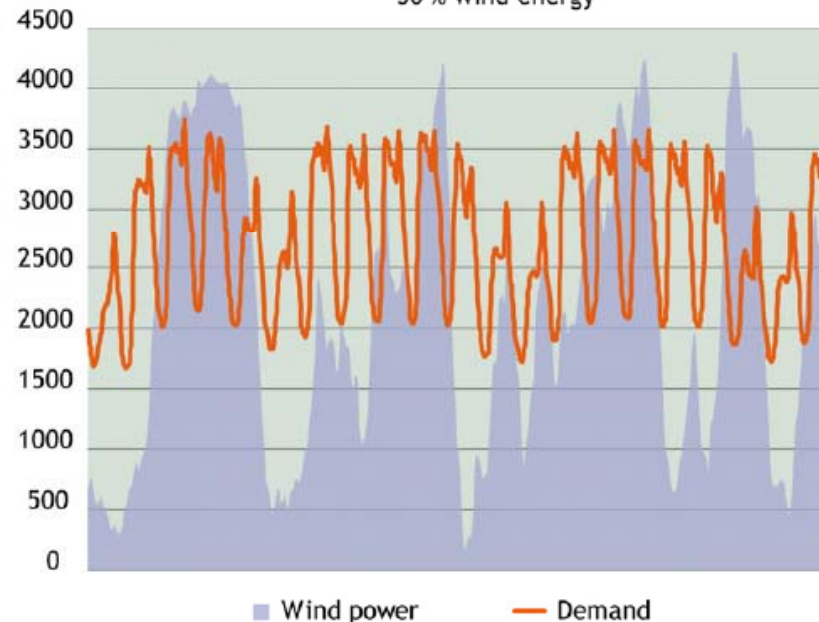
2020

25 % wind energy (West Denmark January 2008)



- Approximately 20% of electricity consumption met by wind power – annual average
- Around 3GW installed wind power capacity
- For a few hours in a year wind power covers the entire Danish demand

50 % wind energy



- 50% of electricity consumption to be met by wind power – annual average
- Around 6GW installed wind power capacity
- Wind power production will often exceed the Danish demand

Source: *Energinet.dk* - *EcoGrid*

Wind power variability and prediction

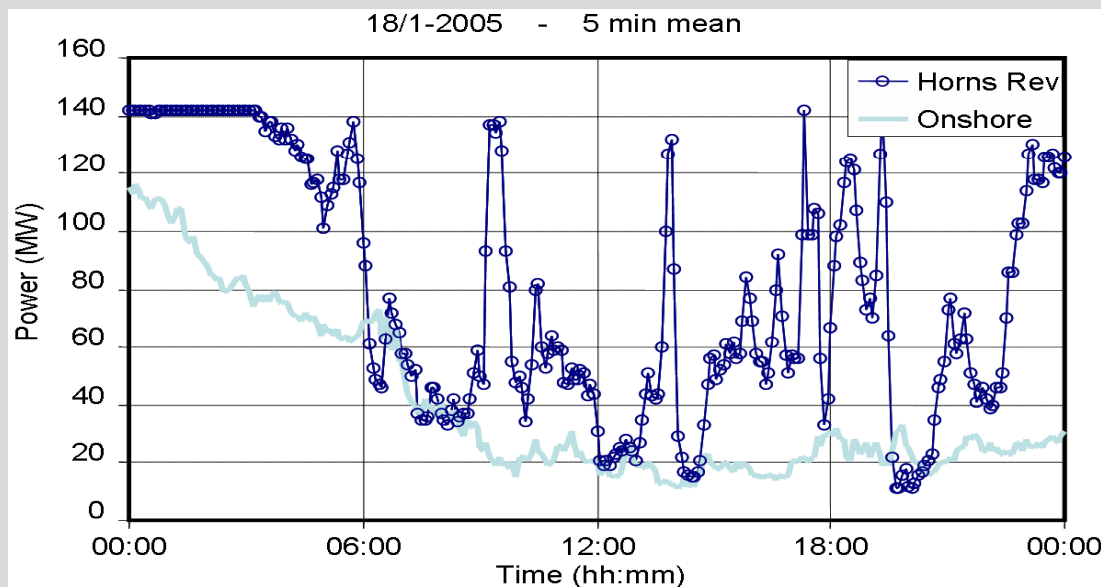
Danish research efforts have as goal:

- to improve power system and wind power plant functionality
- to seek solutions to enable integration of large amounts of wind power
- to assure the security and reliability of power supply in power systems with large amounts of wind power



Relevance for planning, design and operation !

Example of Horns Rev wind farm



Source: DONG Energy and Vattenfall

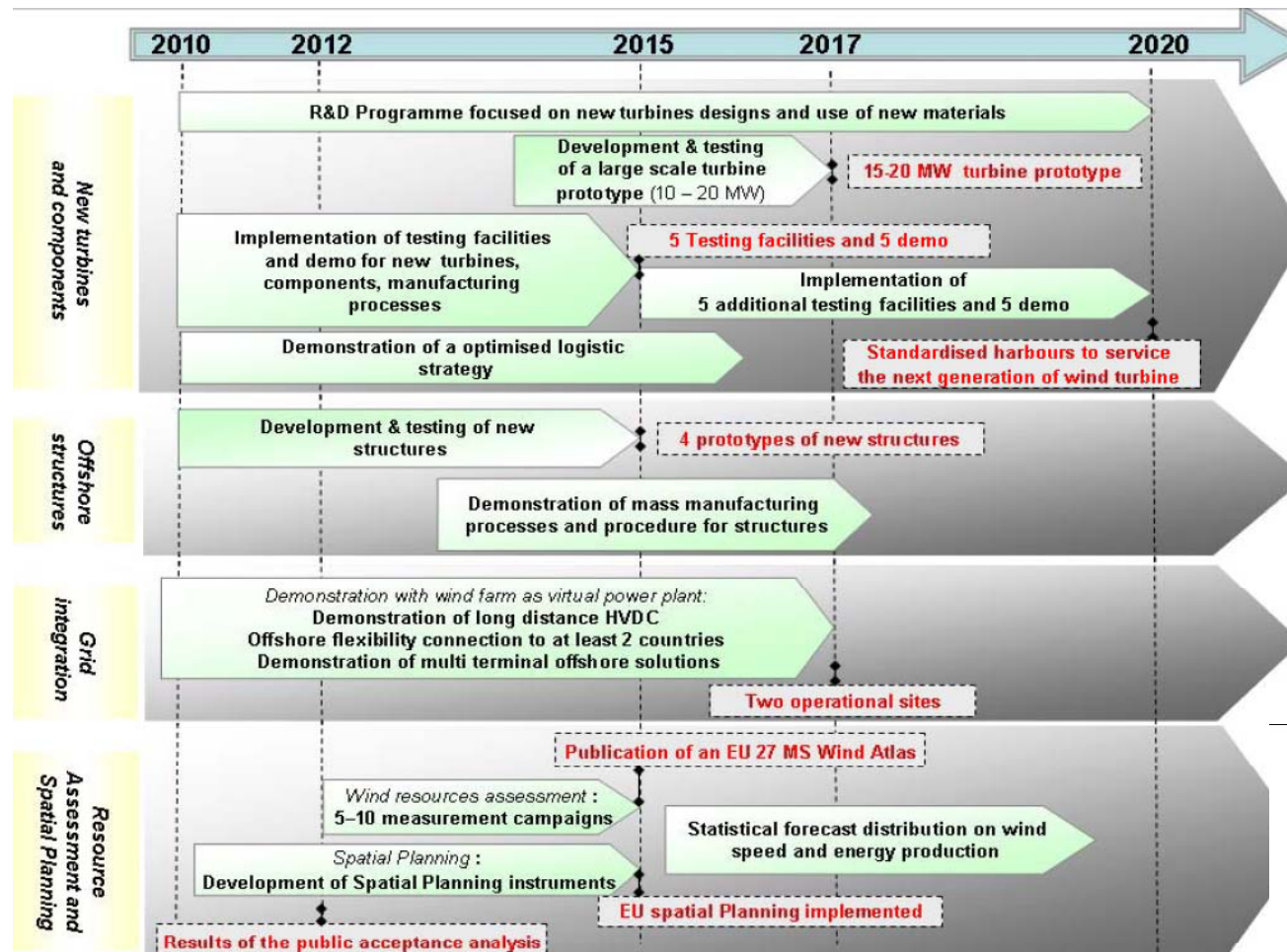
Power fluctuations

- offshore more than onshore
- power gradients of 15MW/min
- from 0 to 160MW in 10-15 min!

Possible impact on:

- system power balancing
- deviations of the power exchanges between neighbouring countries

In global partnerships such as e.g. TPWIND and EERA in Europe EC SET-plan – Technology Roadmap



TPWIND JP is strategically directed towards the scientific challenges following the implementation of the SET Plan and the RES Directive:

- Large scale integration and
- An accelerated offshore wind energy deployment, including
- Very large offshore wind turbines.



European Wind Energy
Technology Platform

European Energy Research Alliance (EERA)

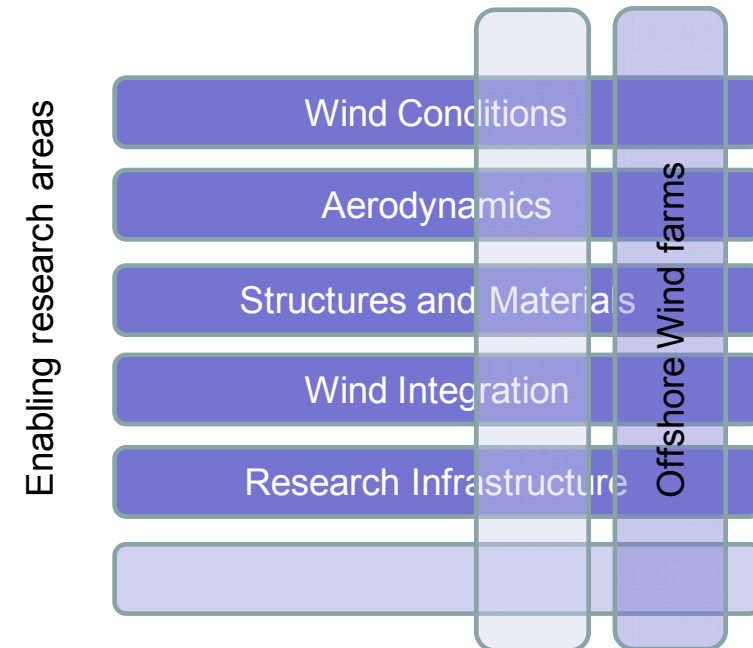


JP on Wind Energy

Application areas

The **Joint Programme** coordinated by Risø DTU (DK) comprises the following 5 sub-programmes:

- **Wind Conditions.** Coordinated by Risø DTU (DK).
- **Aerodynamics.** Coordinated by ECN (NL).
- **Offshore Wind Energy.** Coordinated by SINTEF (NO).
- **Grid Integration.** Coordinated by FhG IWES (DE).
- **Research Facilities.** Coordinated by CENER (ES).
- **Structures and Materials**
Coordinated by CRES (HE)
- **> 175 man years** invested in joint programme activities



Other participants

AAU (DK), DHI (DK), NTNU (NO), IFE (NO), VTT (FI), Forwind (DE)
UoS (UK), UCD (IR), WMC (NL), DUT (NL), CENERG (PL), Tubitak Uzay (TR), LNEG (PT), UoP (PT), CIEMAT (ES)

Applicants:

CNR (IT), IRUC (ES), CTC (ES) and OWI (BE)

UPWIND – EU Integrated project completed – follow-on under preparation



Objective to develop improved design models and verification methods for wind turbine components

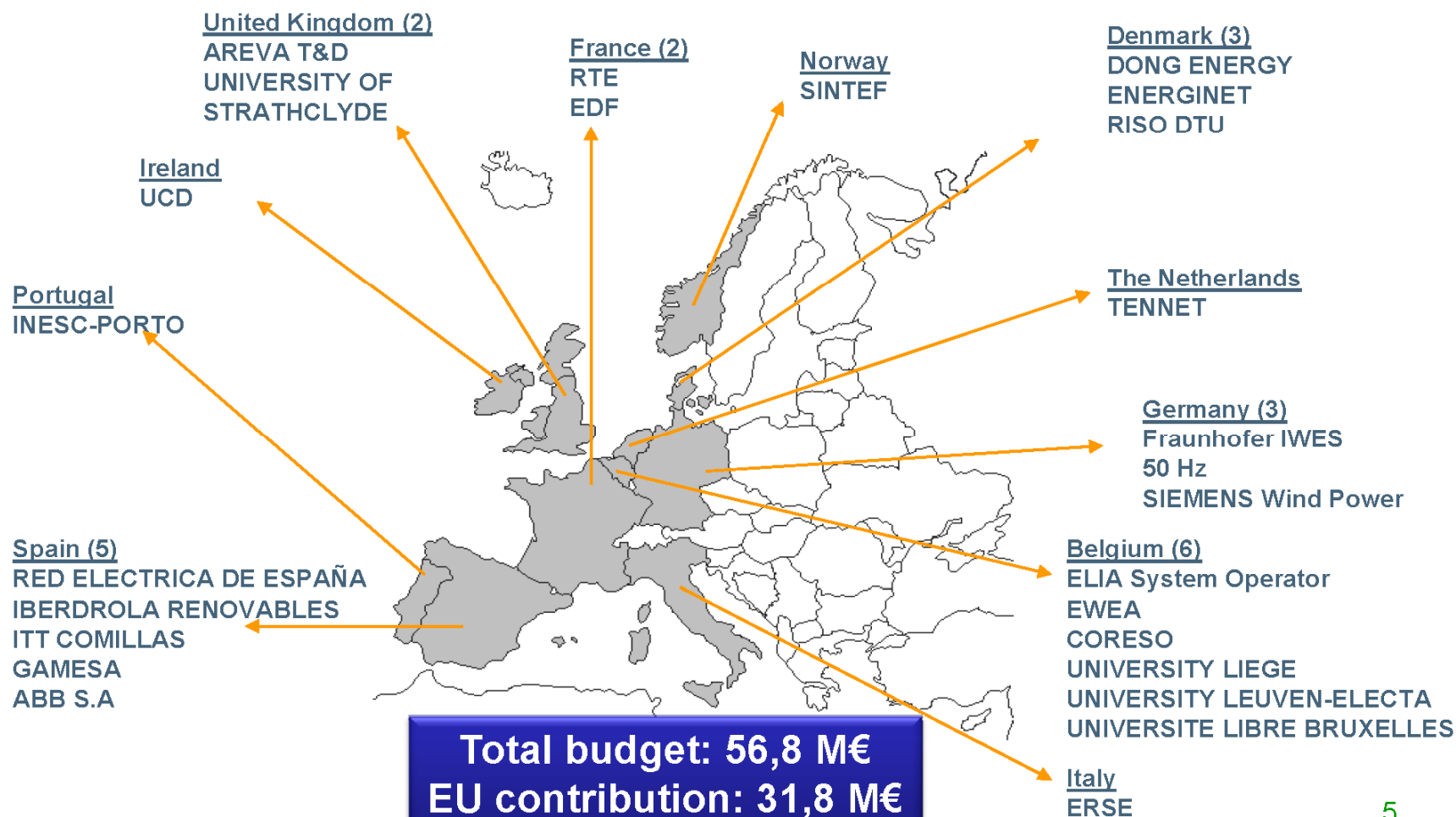
- Very Large Wind Turbines
- More Cost Efficient Wind Turbines
- Offshore wind farms of several hundred MW
- Start date: 1 March 2006
- Duration: 60 months
- Costs: 22,340,000 EUR
- EC funding: 14,288,000 EUR
- Coordinator Risø DTU, 39 part.



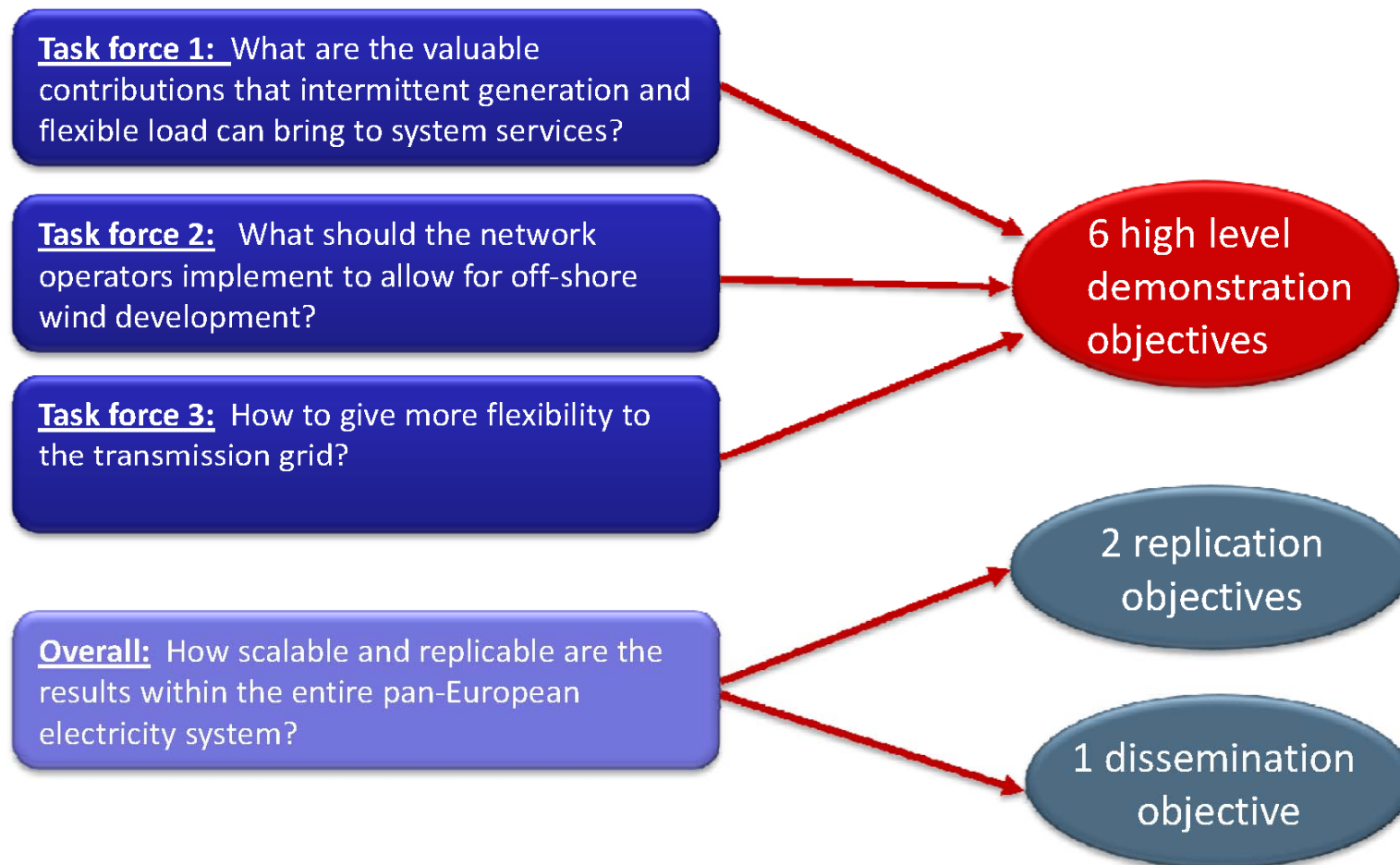
- 11 EU countries
- 10 research institutes
- 11 universities
- 7 turbine & component manufacturers
- 6 consultants & suppliers
- 2 wind farm developers
- 2 standardization bureaus
- 1 branch organisation

Consortium and budget

- ✓ 10 European Member States
- ✓ 1 Associated Country



Project objectives



Wind energy 风能



- 4 Ph.D. scholarships, 2011-2014:
 - Ph.D. scholarship on advanced control of wind power conversion system. Candidate to be selected (AAU and IEE CAS)
 - Ph.D. scholarship on wind farm integration. Candidate to be selected (AAU and IEE CAS)
 - Ph.D. scholarship on dynamic modelling and ancillary services in large scale wind power. Candidate has been selected (Risø DTU, IEE CAS and CEPRI)
 - Ph.D. scholarship on coordinated control of wind power plants and storage systems. Candidate to be selected (DTU Electrical Engineering and IEE CAS)
- Joint SDC paper "Research Developments on Power System Integration of Wind Power" to be presented at China Wind Power 2011
- Joint research proposal (DSF, MOST)

The Bolund Experiment

A. Bechmann, P-E Rethore, N.N. Sørensen, J. Berg, H.E. Jørgensen, J. Mann, M. Courtney, P. Hansen, J. Johansen, K. Enevoldsen, L. Christensen, M. Rasmussen, S. Lund, S. Berner, K. Clemmensen, P. Hummeshøj, R. Kjærsgaard, A. Sogachev, S. Sørensen, A Jørgensen



Purpose of Blind Comparison

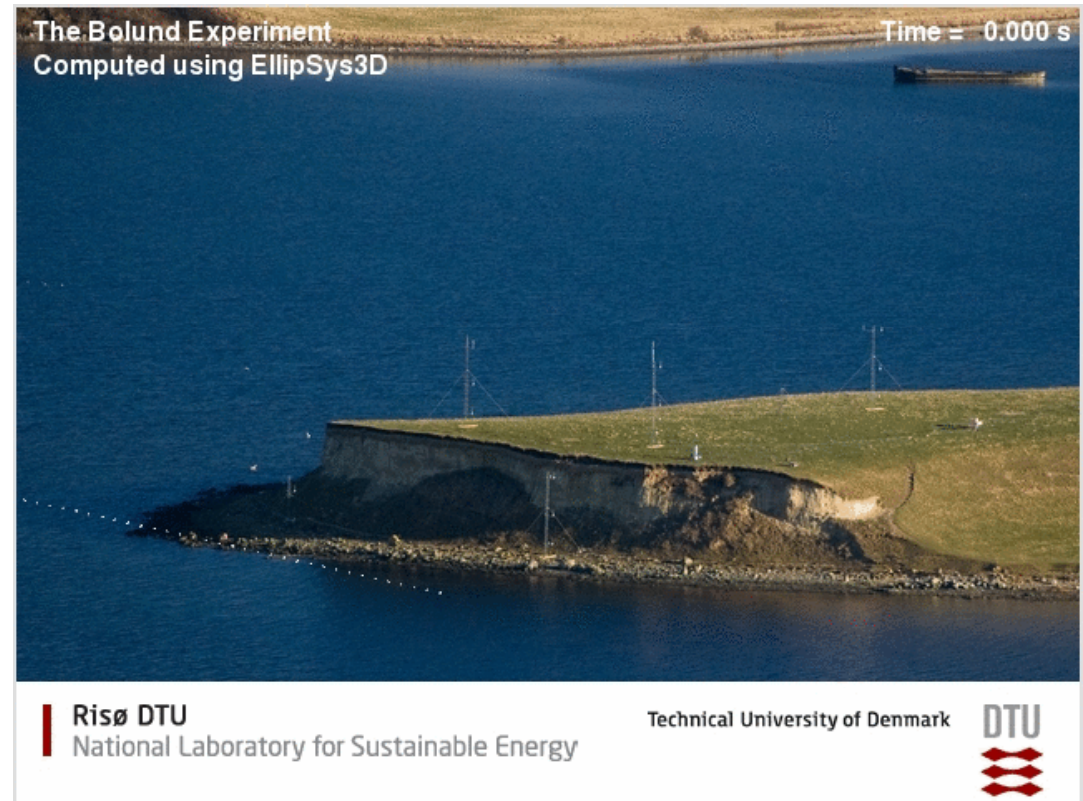
1. Make The Bolund Data Visible
2. Evaluate Flow Modeling Accuracy
3. Standardize Resource Assessment Modeling?



Conclusions

The Experiment

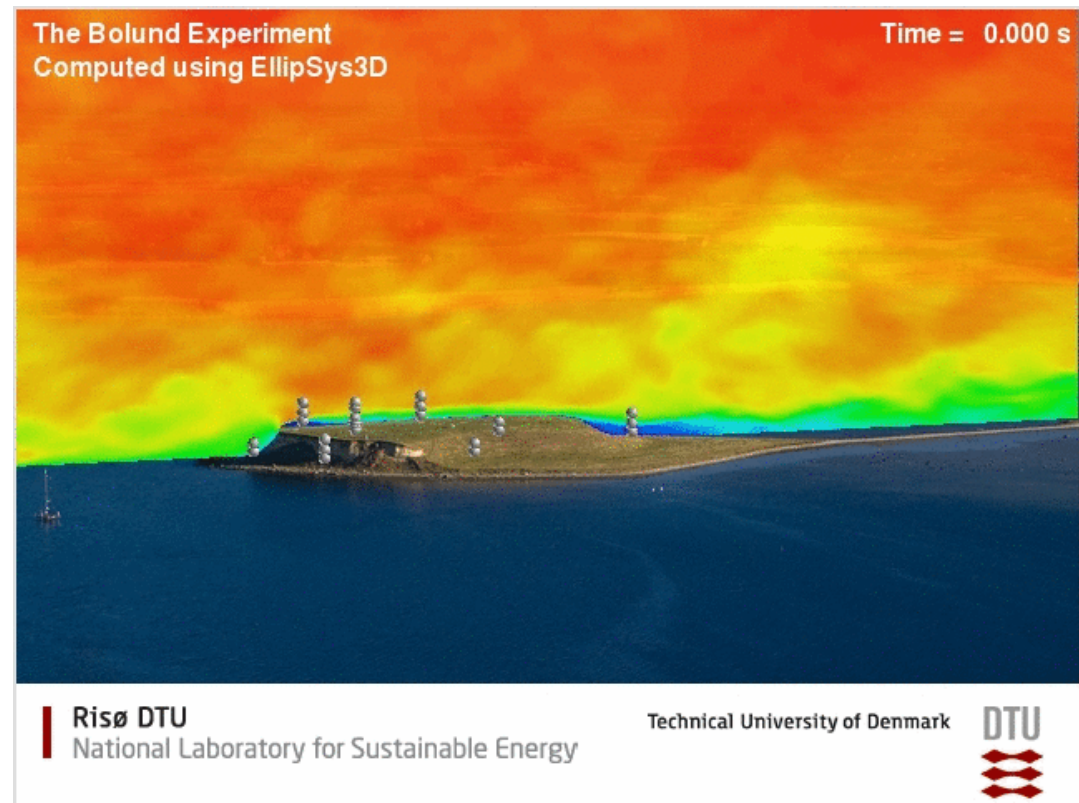
1. Instrumentation and data acquisition worked well. Proximity to Risø – convenient
2. We have successfully captured the gross features of flow over a steep hill
3. Important to plan the experiment using the tools that are being validated



Conclusions

The Blind Comparison

1. Recommendation: RANS $k-\epsilon$ is today's main workhorse, LES has not matured yet.
2. 10% error on speed-up and 20% on TKE is what to expect in complex terrain?
3. 7 diff. CFD solvers in top 10: The user is more important than the solver.



Boundary-Layer Meteorology

Most downloads in September 2011

- 303

The Bolund Experiment, Part II: Blind Comparison of Microscale Flow Models

Bechmann, A.; Sørensen, N. N.; Berg, J. [Show all authors \(5\)](#)
- 188

The Bolund Experiment, Part I: Flow Over a Steep, Three-Dimensional Hill

Berg, J.; Mann, J.; Bechmann, A. [Show all authors \(5\)](#)
- 135

The Near-Calm Stable Boundary Layer

Mahrt, Larry
- 108

A Wind-Tunnel Investigation of Wind-Turbine Wakes: Boundary-Layer Turbulence Effects

Chamorro, Leonardo P.; Porté-Agel, Fernando
- 83

Modelling Near-Surface Low Winds over Land under Stable Conditions: Sensitivity Tests, Flux-Gradient Relationships, and Stability Parameters

Luhar, Ashok K.; Hurley, Peter J.; Rayner, Ken N.

Thanks to

- Danish Energy Agency
- Vestas Technology R&D
- and the 60 participating companies:

3Tier
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 CENER
 CERC
 CEsa Univ Porto
 Chalmers Univ of Tech.
 COWI
 CRES
 DMI Force
 ECOFYS
 École de Technologie
 Supérieure
 EMD
 ENERCON
 EREDA
 ETH Zürich
 GAMESA
 Garrad Hassan
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Thank you